or that their exercise had been, in some degree, impaired or obstructed; or that indulgences had been accorded to Great Britain, inconsistent with their true intent and meaning. It is unnecessary now to consider to what extent France had just grounds for her complaints, though I am free to attent that many or tiven, if not most, seem to have little solid foundation to rest upon. But, however this may have been, it is certain that the disputes between the two governments began to subside early in 1795. France seems at that period to have arrested her career of robbery and violence, and had begun to manifest a disposition to do our machinipared citizens something like justice—a state of things to which Washington referred with evident satisfaction in his message of February 28, 1795, from which I produce an extract:

me the highest pleasure to inform Congress that perspect naisons were well as the trains of the first of the

countries at this era, it is necessary to recur to the 24th and 25th articles of Mr. Jay's treaty, already referred to which were as follows:

and 25th articles of Mr. Jay's Ireaty, already referred to which were as follows:

*Agr. 34. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being subjects or citizons of either of the said parties,) who have commissions from any other prince or state in cannity with either autom insistous from any other prince or state in cannity with either autom to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties, nor to seil what they lave taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the shall be necessary for their going to the chase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the chase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the ships of govern and privateers be longing to the said parties, respectively, to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes, when they arrive at and enter the ports of the said parties, be detained or setzed; neither shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes, (except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo for the purpose of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to oist sail and depart as specifity as may be, and carry their said prizes to the place mentioned in their commissions or patents, which the columnanders of

will in future make any trenty that shall be inconsistent with this of the preceding article.

"Neither of the said parties shall permit the skips or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor in any bays, ports, or rivers of their territories, by ships of was, or others having commission from any prince, republic, or State whatever; but in case it should happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated shall use his utmost endeavors to obtain from the offending party full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels."

termoters, by ships of was, or others having commission from any termoters, by ships of was, or others having commission from any the party whose scrittorial rights shall thus have been violated solid and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same the vessels of war or merchant vessels. It will be seen that the 24th article above recited is almost identical in words, and is exactly so in effect, with the 22d article of the treaty of amity and commerce of 1775, and the 24th article of the British treaty with the 17th article of the last-named French treaty. So that we bound ourselves to accord to Great Britain the same exclusive right of asylum for her ships-of-war and privateers, with their respective prizes, which we had granted to France by the treaty of 1775, as some, though a very inadequave, return for her co-operation and assistance in the fearful struggle of our revolutionary war. These articles would doubtless have constituted an infraction of the treaty of amity and commerce with France, had it not been for the reservation contained in the 24th, of "former and existing treaties with other sovereigns and States." But the passage of the act of annulment of 7th July, 1795, removed out of the way the obstacles created in favor of France by the treaties of 17th, and 19th for the private of the treaty of annity and commerce with the reservation contained in the 24th, of "former and existing treaties with other sovereigns and States." But the passage of the act of annulment of 7th July, 1795, removed out of the way the obstacles created in favor of France by the treaties of 1775, and let Great Britain into the enjoyment, by virtue of Mr. Jay's treaty.

pensation for such claims, the undersigned will be ready further to consider the question at a convenient stage of the negotiation, which they appealed will be acceptable for the claims of clizens.

"The expectation of the undersigned with regard to commerce, which can be expected of the expectation of the sundersigned realy, but to propose a new, shall more extend the provisions for intercentse, and better adapted to the test and the stage of the sunderstand the provisions for intercentse, and better adapted to the sunderstand the provisions for intercentse, and better adapted to the supplemental that the provisions for intercentse, and better adapted to the supplemental that the sufficiently progressed to take up this branch of it more price that the sunderstand the provisions for intercentse, the house of the sunderstand the sunder

1788.

In the first instance, our envoys sought indemnity for

In the first instance, our envoys sought indemnity for our citizens, and a new commercial treaty; but France insisted on the validity of the old treaties, and maintained that if she made reparation for any supposed infraction of them, she was entitled to be reinstated in her former position. "The French think it hard," say our envoys, in a letter to Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, under date of May 17, 1809, "to indemnify for violating engagements, unless they can be thereby restored to the benefit of them." "The French mineters," say the same gentlemen in their journal, under date of May 23, 1890, "had frequently mentioned in conversation the insuperable repugnance of their government to yield its claim to the anteriority assured to it in the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778; urging the equivalent alleged to the accorded by France for this stipulation—the meritorious ground on which they generally represented the treaty stood; denying strenously the power of the American government to annul the treaties by a simple legislative act; and always concluding that it was perfectly incompatible with the honor and dignity of France to assent to the extinction of a right in favor of an enemy, and much more so to appear to acquiesce in the establishment of that right in favor of Great Britain. The priority with respect to the right of asylum for privateers and prizes was the only point in the old treaty on which they had anxiously insisted, and which they agreed could not be as well provided for by a new supulation."

At this juncture our envoys began to experience the inconvenience which our act of the 7th of July, 1705, and multing the treaties, was adapted to produce. The effect of that act on the relations of France and the United States, and of the latter and Great Britain, they explained verbally to the French Minister, and thus repeated in their letter of the 23d of July, 1800—Doc 102, p. 192:

"As to the proposition of placing France, with respect to an asylum for privateers and prizes, upon the fooling o

"As to the proposition of placing France, with respect to an asylum for privateers and prizes, upon the footing of equality with Great Britain—
It was remarked that the right which had accrued to Great Britainin that respect was that of an asylum for her own privateers and prizes, to the exclusion of her enemies; wherefore, it was physically impossible that her omnies should at the same time have a similar right.

With regard to the observation that, by the terms of the British treaty, the rights of France were reserved, and therefore the rights of the control of the second of the rights of t

or such accurates as have been, or may be issued to citizens of the United States for indemnities under the said treat, gentlers with the state of the said treat of the Chairman of the distance of the continuous per accordance of the continuous states of the continuous states and forever be exonerated of the obligation, on their part, to furnish encoras or aid under the mutual guarantee of the 11th article of the treaty of alliance of the 6th of February, 1778; and the rights of the French republic, under the 17th and 28d articles of the treaty of amily and commerce of the same date, shall be forever himted to such as the most flavored nation shall in these respects enjoy."

The French republic will accept the same; or if the French republic, which are the will accept the same; and in either case the article so offered shall become part of the present treaty;

"To such a sipulation, in connexion with the first, fourth, fifth, and eith propositions effered by the American envoys in their note of the 20th of the present month, they would agree, so great is their donire to terminate without further loss the present negotiation."

Doc. 102, p. 629.

Proposition No. 4, submitted by the same, September 5, 1500

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The Problem profession of the street of the

L. It implies an administration that the United States in fact.

L. It implies an administration that the Consideration of the Consider

the same shall be obtained, the property so condemned shall be justed for without delay—Doc 182, p. 529, 1900.

If the United States shall at any time within seven years from the exchange of the ratifications of the rat